

club, which is as long as the scape but much stouter; the pedicel is obconical, longer than thick at apex; the basal three or four joints of the funicle are very small, not longer than thick, the others to the club being larger, longer than thick. The abdomen, in outline, is broadly oval, sessile and a little depressed.

Type.—No. 8,393, U. S. N. M.

Taken by Prof. L. Berg in 1901.

Genus **POLYNEMA** Haliday.

Polynema bergi n. sp.—♀.—Length about 0.6 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen uniformly brownish-yellow, smooth and shining, the antennæ and legs pale yellowish, the wings hyaline, the margins fringed with long hairs.

The head is transverse quadrate, as wide as the thorax, the mouth parts pale yellowish; the antennæ are long, 9-jointed, the scape rather long, the flagellum clavate, the last joint enlarged almost egg-shaped and forming an unjointed club, the penultimate joint small but a little stouter than the preceding joints which are cylindrical.

Type.—No. 8,394, U. S. N. M.

Taken by Prof. L. Berg in 1901.

Two New South American Grasshoppers.

BY LAWRENCE BRUNER, Lincoln, Nebr.

Some time ago I received a small collection of Orthoptera from Sapucay, Paraguay. In studying them it was found that perhaps as many as a dozen of the species are new to science. Although it is quite desirable that these should have been described before now, my time has been too thoroughly occupied to do this. Since it has been necessary for Mr. Rehn to refer to two of them, these are briefly described herewith. It is to be hoped that the remainder may be likewise described before long.

Plectrotettix varipes n. sp.

In structure very similar to *P. pictus* Bruner, and *P. brunneri* Giglio-Tos, but differing decidedly from both of these in its general appearance and coloration. In size smaller than *pictus* which it approaches in structure. The hind femora moderately robust, as long as (♀) or considerably surpassing (♂) the abdomen. Tibiæ 10 to 12 spined.

General color of insect rather dark cinereo-testaceous, inclining to wood-brown about the head and thorax as indicated by the material at hand,

but no doubt more or less variable as indicated by the presence of a greenish tinge about the head and thorax of one of the male specimens. Tegmina darker brown, the mottlings more or less scattered and composed of rather small irregular flecks instead of large blotches or well defined transverse bands, though at times there is a tendency toward the latter near the apex. Both females possess a pale median dorsal stripe which reaches from the fastigium to the tip of the closed tegmina, while in the males it is absent. Pronotum above with the usual decussate or x-shaped pale lines along the lateral carinæ and the dark discal markings common to most of the members of this and related genera; sides with a median obscure patch (♂) or scarcely so provided (♀). Hind femora heavily marked above and internally with three dusky bands which are continued on the outer disk as oblique bars; apices of femora and extreme base of tibiæ also black; lower edge and tibiæ largely blood-red, the former sometimes inclining to testaceous, base of latter broadly pale on outer and inner faces, most pronounced in the female. In the male the apical third of hind tibiæ is strongly tinged with bluish purple.

Length of body, ♂, 26, ♀, 35; of pronotum, ♂, 5, ♀, 6.75; of tegmina, ♂, 24.5, ♀, 28; of hind femora, ♂, 17, ♀, 21 millimeters.

Habitat.—Two males and two females, Sapucay, Paraguay.

Tropinotus regularis n. sp.

A rather small but robust insect in which the tegmina and wings extend but little beyond the apex of the hind femora. In color it is nearly uniform wood-brown above becoming paler below. The dark markings of the discal field of tegmina are quite uniform and separated by transverse parallel dirty white bars.

Length of body, 28 mm; of pronotum, 9, of tegmina, 23, of hind femora, 16.5 millimeters.

Habitat.—A single male specimen from Sapucay, Paraguay.

This insect was referred to by James A. G. Rehn in his paper entitled "Records of some Paraguayan Orthoptera with the Description of a New Genus and New Species," (ENT. NEWS, xvi, p. 38).

The insect falls into the section of the genus where the members have the pronotal crest smooth throughout. The four species of the region which belong here may be separated by the annexed table:

- A. Crest of the pronotum more or less crenulate, or even serrulate, posteriorly. Genicular angles of hind femora acute, a little lengthened **discoideus, rosulentus**, etc.
 A². Crest of the pronotum smooth posteriorly. Genicular angles of hind femora more rounded.